





LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITY  
OF NATIONS IN THE OFFING?

Bogota. These are the most important decisions ever to be taken since the Latin American Economic System was set up, this is how observers assess the recent session held by the Latin American Council, the governing agency of this organization.

The Latin American Council, whose members include economic ministers from 20 countries including Cuba, have devised a strategy to ensure security for the region and as such for every member-country, particularly in view of a possible economic aggression like the one which Argentina suffered during the recent hostilities over Isla Malvinas (the Falkland Islands) when

the United States and the Common Market took the British side and introduced economic sanctions against Argentina.

The resolution adopted by the session provides for the setting up of a Latin American community of nations. The proposed community will be examined by the heads of government and state who are to discuss it in Cartagena, Colombia, at the end of this year.

This organization is to promote greater unity in Latin America and establish new country-to-country relations in the Western Hemisphere to exclude any form of imperialist dictation and subjugation.

## SPAIN TO HOLD EARLY ELECTIONS

Madrid. It has been announced here that early parliamentary elections are to be held on October 28.

The Spanish parliament has been dissolved because of the failure of the domestic and

foreign policies which for some time have been pursued by the ruling party in Spain, the Union of Democratic Centre.

The party lost its firm majority after one quarter of the MPs representing it withdrew from its membership.

## QUOTATION OF THE DAY

American relations with the West European nations are at their worst in all the post-war years. The Reagan administration has done nothing to improve East-West relations, and to settle differences between the poor South and the rich North; on the contrary, its unconsidered actions have put the United States itself into a highly tricky situation.

The "Asahi" newspaper, Japan

## VIEWPOINT

## Can the U.S. be 'a constructive power' in the Middle East?

In Lebanon, Israel continues its aggression unopposed both in scale and brazenness. The American Department of State believes that in that area the United States has scored major political, diplomatic and military victories and that in the wake of the Middle East crisis it has enhanced its prestige. The Washington correspondent for "The New York Times" reports that in the view of the American political "establishment" they are faced with new prospects in the Middle East. It turns out, or so, "The New York Times" says, that there are at least three factors underlying this optimism. Israel's position has become stronger than at any other time in its entire history. The "PLO's" military defeat has considerably weakened the radical forces to the region and finally, the mediation efforts of Philip Habib "have" left no doubt that the United States is the only power in the Middle East in terms of constructive actions.

As to the first two allegations, presented by the American propaganda as "facts", it is evident that they do not hold water. Never before in all its history has Israel waged such a long-drawn-out war so costly in terms of material and human losses as it has now. Never before in the course of its acts of aggression against the Arab neighbours has it met with such stiff resistance from guerrilla detachments which were several times smaller than

the Israeli army's numerical strength. Never before has Israel been so deeply isolated in the international arena.

The Palestinians, on the contrary, have won respect and sympathy throughout the world. They have agreed to leave Beirut not because of the "mediation efforts" of Philip Habib, or for fear of being destroyed, but in order to save the population of the city from barbarian destruction by the aggressor. It was for this reason, and this reason alone that this honourable though difficult decision was adopted.

Let us look at the optimism among Washington politicians as regards the reliability of their "constructive actions". Most Middle East observers agree that these actions have done nothing to bring about the achievement of the two most important goals—an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon or a just solution to the Palestinian problem as being central to the conflict in the region, since the American ally—Tel Aviv has taken a negative stance on both these issues. Sufficient evidence has been provided by a recent statement by a deputy of the Israeli parliament who said that the Israeli authorities had not yet completed the war in Lebanon as they had not achieved all of their goals. On the Palestinian issue, Begin has repeatedly "painted out" in no uncertain



Spring cleaning in the White House: the triumph of America takes some sacrifices. Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

## France stays in the European Monetary System

Paris. The French Minister for the Economy and Finance Jacques Delors has officially denied rumours that France is to leave

the European Monetary System. These rumours arose following a sharp fall in value of the French franc against other West European currencies.

Vladimir SHELEPIN

It is this dependency on Washington that creates in some quarters, including among some Arab leaders, an illusion that the United States allegedly could bring pressure to bear on the Israelis in order to bring peace to the Middle East. However, the ruling circles in Washington are not interested in peace, at least not in the peace which is wanted by the Arabs. If they want a peace in the region, they want it in the American style, i.e., a peace subordinate to the American imperial interests.

Consequently, this is not a matter of corral confrontation between the forces of good and evil in which Washington is assigned the most important role according to American propaganda, but of a sell-out behind the backs of the people, a sell-out which is officially set forth in the notorious "memorandum" on the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel.

Talking about the possibilities for the United States to play a constructive role, some observers mention Washington's supreme interest in preserving and strengthening its relations with the so-called "moderate Arab regimes", exporting oil. True enough, otherwise, the White House would not have put up an ostentatious show of indignation at the barbarous raids against the civilians in Beirut. However, life has shown on more than one occasion that when it comes to a clash of interests, Washington always sides with Tel Aviv. In President Reagan's view, Israel is "a strategic treasure-trove" and "the only reliable American ally in the Middle East". In the eyes of the Middle East and, indeed, of the entire world, the American ruling circles appear not as mediators or peace-makers but as the aggressor's patrons and accomplices in genocide. In all atrocities perpetrated by Tel Aviv.

STATE OF SIEGE  
IN GUATEMALA

San Jose. The state of siege imposed in Guatemala since July 1 has been extended by another thirty days. All constitutional guarantees have been suspended, a curfew has been enforced, and massive searches and arrests have been carried out. People who openly express their indignation at the searches are shot on the spot. At the same time the government is encouraging the activities of para-military extremists right-wing groups which closely resemble death squads. The dictatorship uses them in punitive operations against the indigenous and civilians.

BABRAK KARMAL  
ON THE SITUATION  
IN AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from page 1)

On the so-called problem of the Afghan refugees blown up by Western propaganda, B. Karmal said that this problem is not anything new. Before the revolution, between 2-2.5 million Afghans had left the country to make a living in countries such as those of the Persian Gulf, Pakistan, and Iran to name but a few. Some of those people are still abroad, like the former landlords and bourgeois who fled to Pakistan. Also on Pakistan soil are nomadic cattle-breeds who used to live in Afghanistan but who constantly cross the border to and from Afghanistan looking for suitable grazing grounds. If one discounts the Afghans who are making their livelihood abroad and those who have joined reactionary groups, the number of genuine refugees will not exceed 800 or 700 thousand.

INDIA BANS  
REACTIONARY  
ORGANIZATION

Delhi. The Indian government has issued a decree banning any activities by the reactionary extremist Hindu organization, Rashtriya Swayamsevak (RSS), in government offices. This para-military chauvinist organization wants "a pure state" to be set up in India with citizenship strictly confined to Hindus. The organization is responsible for numerous sectarian clashes between Hindus and Muslims and for attacks against members of democratic parties and organizations.

NASA  
EXPERIMENTS  
ON PEOPLE

Washington. Between 1965 and the mid-70s, experiments on people were conducted in the United States, mostly on inmates of prisons and hospital patients to find out how radiation and other effects of nuclear weapons affected the human body. "The porting this, the magazine, 'Counterparty', notes that these experiments were jointly performed by the Pentagon and NASA.

Between 1963 and 1973 NASA commissioned an experiment which involved the exposing of different organs of the human body to radiation. Working under the auspices of the Nuclear Energy Agency, more than 130 prisoners were used as guinea pigs in the state of Washington and Oregon. Some of the people received lethal doses of radiation.

The British public are indignant at the brutal treacherous murder of Ruth First, a prominent leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, by agents of the Pretoria regime. Protesters who picketed the South African Embassy in London. One of the picketers carried a list of apartheid victims. Photo UPI-TASS

U.S. Department of Trade  
bans technology transfer  
to French companies

Washington. The US Department of Trade has declared a ban, for an indefinite period, on American products, equipment and technology intended for the Dresser-France company, which is a French subsidiary of the American Dresser Industries Inc., and for the French state-run company of Creusot-Loire. The decision was taken in reply to these companies' refusal to observe the Reagan-sponsored embargo on products bound for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe gas pipelines.

L. Olmer, the undersecretary for international trade, pointed out that this ban, which was initiated by an interdepartmental group appointed by President Reagan, should serve as a signal for other possible violators, which, he hopes, will reconsider their current stance.

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

There was a 65 per cent increase in the number of arrests for drug offenses in France over the first six months of 1982.

Chinese experts are helping to build 12 military bases close to the Indian borders in Pakistan. "The Tribune", of Delhi, reports. Peking is also actively involved in the reconstruction of airfields and other military facilities in Pakistan.

The government of Indonesia has cancelled 127 lumbering concessions, since the foreign companies which own them have engaged in the savage destruction of the country's forests.

The Turkish military authorities have decided to set up (early next year) a special police force which would "combat actions banned by law". In its statement, the Turkish National Security Council says the force will maintain law and order during rallies and demonstrations, prevent street rioting and counter occupation of business premises during strikes and lock-outs.

## PEOPLE

Georges Mans of Brussels was tried earlier this summer on charges of car-theft. The sentence was obvious—three months in jail plus a fine. In his last words, however, the defendant asked the court to put off the jail sentence to later in July. Mans explained that as a passionate football fan, he had bought tickets for the major matches in the World Cup series in Spain, including the final game. As everybody of the judges were football fans themselves they unanimously granted the request.

CAMORRA'S  
CRIMES

Rome. 236 murders over the last eight months of 1982, and nearly a thousand in the past three years is the toll of human lives claimed by organized crime in the Italian Province of Campania in the south. The newspaper "La Repubblica" says that 85 per cent of all murders have been the work of La Camorra or the Neapolitan Mafia. In the past few months, Naples and its surroundings have become the stage for an interethnic struggle between different Mafia clans for control of the market for narcotics and weapons, lucrative building contracts, etc.

Very often, the Mafia's victims are people, including children, who have nothing to do with the criminal class.



## IBRD POINTS GLOOMY PICTURE

Washington. The present economic crisis racking the industrialized Western countries is the most protracted one since the Great Depression of the 30s. This was the conclusion drawn in the 1982 report published by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bank reports that in 1981, the GNP of the industrialized Western nations increased by a

mere 1.2 per cent. Western Europe was hit the hardest. In West Germany, Italy and Britain the GNP even declined — as low as 2.2 per cent in Britain. At the same time, inflation in the Western countries continued at the rate of 8.5 per cent. The report adds that in the present unfavourable economic situation, there is a real danger of a further slump and decline.

## Science and technology

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

American paleontologists have announced a sensational find in Bighorn — a geographical basin in the United States; an ancient bone, the oldest ever to be found on man's planet, from which it is possible to reconstruct the external appearance of "Canis trigonops" — a beast which existed about fifty million years ago. No longer in size than a present-day cat it very closely resembled a lemur in appearance.

## MORE

## DURABLE THAN METAL

Concrete tubes will replace metal ones used in the GDR in laying water pipelines. They are being tested at a water supply complex at Walpa.

The welcome change also represents a considerable saving. The concrete water pipe arteries are twice as durable as the metal ones. No less an important factor is that the new

## AN UNUSUAL OPERATION

Fireman David Fennell, from Bristol in Great Britain, recently lost the fingers of both hands. An operation was carried out to transplant the toes of one foot to one of his hands. Once his condition has improved, doctors hope to perform the same operation on the other hand, reports "The Japan Times" newspaper.

## OF INTEREST

The slowest  
and the fastest

What can it be that these two items (see photos), a giant Galapagos tortoise, from Tokyo Zoo, and the latest model of a Japanese train, have in common? The answer is little, unless we take into account the different speeds at which they travel.

Snail-like speed: at its very fastest, say it wants to escape from the scorching sun, the 165-kilogramme tortoise can only move at 140 metres an hour. The Japanese superexpress train, on the other hand, powered by an electric hyper-motor, can



wing its way 517 kilometres in this space of time.

## An unusual haul

Vincenzo Lombardo, from Biadene in Calabria in Italy, could hardly have imagined when he cast his net that he would haul in such a fabulous catch. His haul was an ancient ship which has aroused great interest among archaeologists.

Ten years ago, two Ancient Greek bronze statues of warriors believed to have been cast in the 5th century B.C., were lifted from the seabed of this very spot. They had produced quite a sensation, for relatively few Ancient Greek statues in bronze have come down to us.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NO SECURITY THROUGH NUCLEAR  
ADVENTURISM

The Soviet Union renounces any course towards attaining a military superiority as a matter of principle. Neither does it recognize anybody else's right to have such a superiority, writes PRAVDA. The newspaper points out that the military and strategic balance already achieved between the socialist countries and the world of capitalism serves as a factor which keeps the forces of aggression in check. The Soviet approach to nuclear disarmament is that the military balance could be reduced at lower levels of confrontation.

No one can attain security through nuclear adventurism, stresses the paper. A nuclear power can create a situation of security for itself only if its foreign and military policies do not present any threat to the other party. As to hopes of securing such a superiority over the other party, such plans are doomed to failure, in the first place, and, secondly, any attempts in this direction can only lead to greater military tension and less security of all.

## CAN COMPRESSORS BUILD UP A CRISIS?

Commenting on the American administration's reaction to the French deliveries of three compressors for the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, the Washington correspondent for the IZVESTIA newspaper A. Pulinin writes that the present-day atmosphere in the American corridors of power is such that these purely peaceful pieces of equipment are viewed by the White House to be convenient implements to build up international tension. That is why the issue over the deliveries of the compressors has been elevated by Washington to the height of a crisis.

Here, they link the confrontation, which Washington has launched against its West European partners, with the overall course of the present administration towards general turning up of conflicts in all directions, and restoration of supremacy to the American businesses who have been losing contracts one after another. In this respect, the political show staged around the compressors appears to be a method to exert further pressure on the Soviets in order to make them accept the idea of revising the entire complex of East-West trade on terms dictated by Washington.

## AIM OF THE ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

Commenting on the call from the International Conference of the Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), to support the appeal by the Solidarnosc leadership to mark the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement, Ye. Lvov writes in TASS.

This call invites a question: Why haven't the ICFTU and the WCL leaders reacted as promptly to the dramatic events in the Middle East, Latin America and Asia—developments which are causing pain and anger throughout the world?

It was in August that an appeal was made to the international trade union movement, to all the democratic organizations and peace-loving forces and to the United Nations by the National Federation of the Industrial and Office Workers of Lebanon urging immediate steps to make Israel and the United States stop the aggression which has brought untold sufferings to the Lebanese and the Palestinians. This was the right time for the so-called champions of freedom to answer that appeal, yet the leaders of the two trade union centres did not support the appeal.

The author believes that the obvious aims of this new anti-Polish campaign are to strike a blow at the entire socialist community via Poland, to destroy the entire system of international relations which evolved during the years of detente and to start a fire of military confrontation in Europe.

THE PENTAGON'S 'EYE' IN THE  
INDIAN OCEAN

Analyzing the American policies in the Indian Ocean, A. Yelizarov writes in SOVSISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA that the Reagan team has devised a military strategy for Asia with an emphasis shift in stress in the planning and use of armed forces towards South-East Asia and the Indian Ocean. This area lying thousands of miles away from the American shores is described as a "zone of vital importance".

Why is the Pentagon so interested in the Indian Ocean? There is evidence to suggest that Washington wants to use military force to carry out a sort of "recolonization" and make it easier to continue plundering the national resources of the states in and around the Indian Ocean. These countries have more than half of the prospective reserves of oil, two thirds of uranium, half of the gold, and are responsible for almost the entire extraction of diamonds in the capitalist world. Therefore, it is hardly accidental that President Reagan has refused to sign an agreement on the law of the sea, endorsed by 130 other countries. By refusing to do it, Washington intends to facilitate the arbitrary seizure of areas and resources in the World Ocean.







# ENTERTAINMENT



## FIERY PASSIONS ON ICE

A premiere performance of "Christmas Eve" (after the well-known novel by Gogol) held 22 years ago started the record of a very interesting company from the Ukraine, Ballet on Ice. Since then the company from the Ukraine has appeared in many cities in the USSR and other countries.

On August 27 the Ukrainian Ballet on Ice began to entertain Moscow audiences with its programme lasting till September 12. The company brings with it a one-act ballet "Glanis Symphony", a divertissement "We Are From the Ukraine" dedicated to the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, the Ukraine's capital; all performances are to be held at the Luzhniki Palace of Sport.

A great deal of imagination has been put into both the music and choreography which nicely blend with gymnastics, acrobatics and fantastic costumes and enhances the elegance and virtuoso performance of the stars of the Ukrainian Ballet on Ice. The company directed by Ilya Vitebsky will soon visit Czechoslovakia.

Igor MEKHALYOV

## NERVI BALLET FESTIVAL

Maya Plisetskaya, the Soviet ballerina, has recently returned from Italy where she took part in the Nervi International Ballet Festival.

The leading ballet companies of the world were represented at this exceptional gathering which has been held for the past 30 years, said the Soviet ballerina. In addition to the Bolshoi Ballet Company, we had among others the Royal Ballet from England, the National Ballet of Cuba, M. Bolari's Ballet of the Twentieth Century, and Taylor's Company from the United States.

This year's festival was dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian ballerina, Anna Pavlova. It would have been an honour for any artist to take part and particularly so for us, as representatives of the Soviet school of ballet, following in the traditions of Russian classical ballet.

Our performances depended more on the weather than on our own skills or on the mood of the audience, for we were dancing under the open sky. There was one extraordinary concert, I remember: I had danced "The Downfall of Troy" with B. Eftimov and then "The Dying Swan" to music by Saint-Saëns, as an encore, when it began to pour with rain. The audience continued to applaud and the stage was nicely covered with flowers — I seemed a pity to cut proceedings short, and so I danced "The Swan" once more.

The feeling of taking part in this extremely valuable and mutually enriching process of exchange of cultures, so important for spreading friendship among peoples, made the Nervi Festival into a truly memorable occasion for all those taking part.



A drama workshop, named after Chekhov, has opened in the House of Soviet Science, Culture and Arts in Delhi. The students are planning a meeting with Soviet theatre people and hope to organize a performance of Indian professional and amateur groups, some of Soviet troupes and the staging of plays based on the works of Soviet dramatists.

In the photo students performing a scene from Chekhov's comedy play, "The Proposal".

## THE BOLSHOI THEATRE'S NEW SEASON

The 207th season of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet promises to be exciting and diverse. The opera premieres include "The Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky, "Betrothal in the Monastery" by Prokofiev, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and "Iphigenia in Aulis" by Cluck. The ballet troupe is presenting such masterpieces as Shostakovich's

"Golden Age", "Little Prince" by Ya. Gilev, and "Cayamat" by Khachatryan.

The foreign tours programme is also wide-ranging: as early as this autumn the company will visit Greece and Yugoslavia, and in spring it will perform in West Germany.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Years. The Moscow Gypsy Theatre Roman has begun its six-week tour to Japan. During its first ever tour abroad the theatre will present the play "We Are Gypsies".

## GEORGIANS DANCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble directed by N. Ramishvili and I. Sukhishvili is to tour Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

They will give concerts on the continent for two and a half months. During their stay they will perform folkore compositions, choreographic miniatures,

Georgian folk dances, as well as those of other Soviet nationalities. Latin Americans, who saw the ensemble during its previous tours, will for the first time see its new numbers—"The Festival of Harvest", "Mountainers' Dagger Dance", "Pictures of Old Tbilisi", and a "Classical Ananur Dance".

The Rossiya cinema in Moscow is showing new films by Mosfilm, the country's biggest film studio. Among the new releases is a film by Yuri Kharin entitled "The Private Life". The action in the film covers two months. For the main character, Sergei Abrikosov who has just retired this is a time to reassess values, to make bitter conclusions, and to think deeply about what to do next with his life. Besides Ilya Avotinskii's "Voices", "The Private Life" has been selected for the International Film Festival in Venice.



## WHAT'S ON!

August 31-September 3

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 1—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake". 2—Stravinsky, "Petruška". 3—The Firebird.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 1—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera). 2—Bisetti, "Carmen" (opera). 3—Karamukov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre. Performances at the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Gardens (Karetny Ryad). 1, 2, 3—Karamukov, "Marina".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 31—Double-bill Haydn, "Il dottore"; Schubert, "Die Zwillingsbrüder". 2, 3—Rostovsky, "Rostovsky's Childhood".

### FILMS

Without Any Basics (Mosfilm Studio); USSR.

An adventure film about how a White Guard deserter organization was discovered in a small town in 1921.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2nd Moscow Sq.). Metro: "Molodchik".

Only Forward (Vietnam). About the struggle of the Vietnamese people to liberate the North and South of their country.

Cinema: "Korcor" (TV House). Metro: "Korcor".

EXHIBITIONS

Shchegolev Architectural Museum (5 Prospekt Kulikov). "The Land Build", an exhibition of modern architecture. Daily except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Arbuzovskaya.

Central Artists Club (Krymskaya). Exhibition.

# BUSINESS



## MODERN CHEMISTRY TO PARADE IN MOSCOW SOON

In Moscow's Sokolniki Park and at the exhibition grounds of Krasnaya Presnya you will soon be able to attend the fifth International specialized exhibition, "Khimiya-82", featuring the very latest in chemistry and chemical engineering. The exhibition will last from September 2 to September 16.

100 companies from 25 countries claim to show the best of their latest achievements in the field of chemical materials, equipment and instruments involved in chemical processes, and chemicals for agriculture. They will illustrate the contribution

modern chemistry has to make to various industries, civil engineering, medicine, to your home and entertainment. The Soviet Union will be the biggest exhibitor.

The Soviet stands at the show will contain most diverse products manufactured by 600 factories run by 40 ministries and departments.

The Krasnaya Presnya grounds alone will feature more than 6,000 exhibits, including polymers, synthetic threads and glass fibres; analytical instruments, building materials, and high performance processes for the

production of ammonia and ammonium. The range of Soviet products is rather wide—from toys and detergents to industrial installations. Significantly the Soviet chemical industry produces 30 thousand different types of products.

Lidiya SHALUNOVA

## Contacts and contracts

© This year, the USSR is to export to Romania two production lines for cooking up to a tonne of biscuits an hour each and also a batch of ultrasonic defectoscopes and hydraulic presses.

© Under the contracts which Traktorexport and Mashinexport have signed with their Czechoslovak counterparts, Motkov, Pragolinvest and Stroexport, this country is to export to Czechoslovakia 260 silage harvesting combines and large batches of road-building machines, including excavators, bulldozers, autograders and ditch-diggers.

© This year Hungary is to deliver to the USSR a considerable amount of equipment for the food industry and communication systems.

© Under the contracts concluded between Traktorexport, USSR, and Agromashimport, Bulgaria, this country is to sell Bulgaria 600 YumZ-6AM tractors, 450 combined grain harvesters of the "Niva" and "Kolos" types, 900 sowing machines and other agricultural and road-building machines, while Bulgaria will supply to this country tractors for the cultivation of orchards and vineyards, combined silage harvesters, etc.

## FRUITS OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

Economic cooperation forms a major part of the good-neighbourly relations that exist between the USSR and Austria.

The last decade saw a sevenfold increase in our sales which in 1980 reached 970 million roubles. The current decade also began in a very promising way as in 1981 trade went up by 40 per cent to reach 1,361 million roubles. Since the beginning of September 1981 Soviet and Austrian companies have signed many major deals. These include the delivery to Austria of 1 million tonnes of oil, 700 thousand tonnes of iron ore and 3,000 cars in exchange for three Austrian over ships, three excavators, equipment for the manufacture

of tools from hard alloys, metal working machine-tools, etc.

The Soviet Union has extended its import opportunities in the field of engineering, providing a more sound basis for reciprocal trade in the current five-year period. Of significance in this connection is a contract recently concluded in Moscow with Austrian Voest-Alpine. This is a 300 million roubles' worth "turn-key" venture envisaging a metallurgical plant capable of producing 500 thousand tonnes of rolled stock and 200 thousand tonnes of workpieces built in the USSR by the end of 1984. It's the first such "turn-key" deal undertaken by an Austrian company ever.

## NEW ATOMIC POWER STATION FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A nuclear power station is under construction near the village of Mochovce, in the Western Slovak region of Czechoslovakia. The station will have four power units, each rated at 440 megawatts.

The programme for the peaceful uses of nuclear power in Czechoslovakia in the present

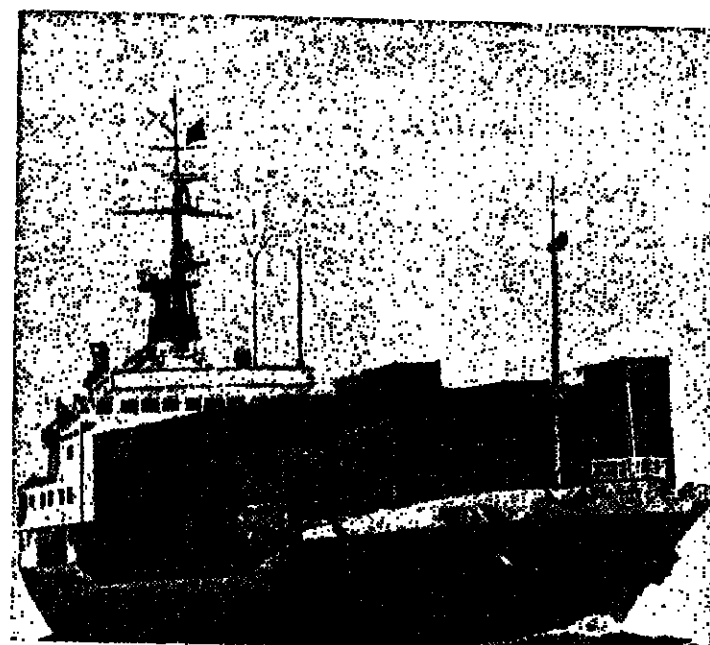
decade provides for increasing the generating capacity of the station at Jaslovské Bohunice and for the construction of new stations in Dukovany and Temelín.

This country helps Czechoslovakia in both the designing and building of nuclear stations as well as in the manufacture of equipment for them.

## ON SOVIET-FINNISH LINKS

Finnish shipbuilders and specialists highly praise their cooperation with the Soviet Union, said Pekka Jauho, director-general of Finland's State Centre for Science and Technology and co-chairman for Finland of the Soviet-Finnish commission for scientific and technical cooperation. He believes the most significant aspect of this cooperation is the ability of both sides to apply their most efficient resources both to industry and fundamental research.

One of the most promising fields of Soviet-Finnish cooperation lies in the development



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## BOOK ABOUT COOPERATION

The Moscow International Relations Publishers has published a book entitled "Bull With Soviet Economic and Technical Assistance", which sums up the experience accumulated in the 25 years during which the USSR has been giving economic and technical aid to foreign countries in the development of their national economies.

Its authors quote extensive factual material and official documents to illustrate the principles, directions and patterns of growth in cooperation which the USSR maintains with developing and socialist countries and with a number of capitalist states. An attempt has also been made to show the importance of this cooperation in the solution of political and national economic tasks facing the Soviet Union and its partners.

The key place in the book is occupied by economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the other socialist countries, with a chapter devoted to the mutual cooperation between the USSR and developing countries. Another chapter analyzes the economic cooperation between the USSR and individual capitalist states.

## Technocommerz show in Tashkent

Technocommerz, an import-export organization of the GDR, is arranging a fourth exhibition, which, this time, will be held in Tashkent. Technocommerz is involved in the promotion of products manufactured by eight major combined industries, says Werner Weimert, technical department manager of Technocommerz Moscow's office. We supply diesel electric power generators, various motors, air conditioners for various applications, refrigeration technology, pumps, compressors, and fixtures for virtually all industries, etc.

Technocommerz Soviet sales grow at 20 per cent annually, and it is expected that by 1983

the sales will have reached 500 million roubles. Among our constant partners, Weimert continues, are Mashinimport, Technomashimport, Traktorexport, Avtoexport and Atomenergexport to name but a few.

By arranging this exhibition in Tashkent we hope to receive more contracts from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics.

The combined industries represented by our organization will take part in the implementation of the Soviet Food Programme; therefore, much emphasis will be put on agricultural and food industry engineering.

Viktor YERMIN